TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1860.

las doesn't,-Lou, Democrat Neighbor, you are unreasonable. Indeed you

You are more than unreasonable, Under all the extraordinary circumstances of the case

such exacting and humiliating terms to "these quondam hereties," and arrogate such lofty exemption for Douglas, with the subjoined damna tract from Douglas's record staring you full in the face. We know the passage was staring erms, for you refer to it in the same number of your paper from which we take the paragraph You stand convicted of unblushing ass ance as clearly as Douglas stands convicted of

The following is the passage above-mentioned as produced from the Congressional Globe by the

One of the votes of Mr. Douglas for the Wil-

tor Chase, of Ohio, a few days afterward,

he 3d of June, Mr. Davis, in a discussion

A vote was taken on the Chase amendment on the 5th of June, and it was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 30. Mr. Douglas, with Chase, Hale, and others, voted for the amendment, which was, as Jeff. Davis said, a call upon Congress to intervene against the rights which the South might have the constitution of the Consti A vote was then taken on the Davis amend.

A vote was then taken on the Davis amendment, which proposed to give the Territorial Legislature power to protect property of any kind in the Territory, under the Constitution and laws, and the amendment was lost—yeas, 25; nays, 30; Douglas voting with Chase, Seward, and Hale Mark it. Webster's constituents, exasterated

were taken as follows:
s.—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase,
e, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts,
m, Dodge of Wisconsin, DOUGLAS, Felch,
e, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Morris, Seward,
ls, Smith, Upham, Whitcomb, and Walker—

tod, was the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Berrien w moved to amend the tenth section of the bill as to read—

not?

"Yes, madame, and so they would in yours, if they had ever seen him."—Exchange.

We think the Persian's retorn

This passed by a vote of 30 to 27, Douglas oring in the negative.

we see that on the 5th June, 1850, Stephe

The Territories of New Mexico and Utal it should be borne in mind, were Southern Terri ery during the Territorial condition, whilst such as "the fathers," in whose footsteps the ry to enter under the protection of the Federal ernment. He at once anticipated and out Heroded the Black Republicans of to-day. Doug las, in fact, voted to apply the Wilmot-Provis regardless of the will or the wishes of even the

What apology do you think Douglas made for it himself at the time and now repeats? If you never knew or have forgotten, we venture to say that you can't imagine. You certainly cannot tend that the step was either constitutional of right, but, on the contrary, admitted that in his there it would have to be made it? Why did he vote for the Wilmot-Proviso. under circumstances of such especial odium? Wh and violate his convictions of right? If we are

e Illinois Legislature instructed him to do it. This is his sole explanation. vote against the Wilmot-Proviso, but the Illinois than resign his place in the Senate, or manfully upon the fidelity with which library them. But, then, his seat is con-

late his conscience. A model statesman and patmatical public sentiment of his State, he basely consented to strangle his convictions, trample upon the Constitution, truckle to the popular whim of the hour, and crawl in the dost of the hour, and crawl in the hour, and crawle hour, and crawle hour, and crawle hour, and crawle hour, and crawl upon the Constitution, truckle to the popular whim of the hour, and crawl in the dust at the feet of Anti-Slavery fanaticism. What faith can be or ought to be reposed in such a politician? What would it matter even if his convictions were sound? He stands ready to betray every conviction he cherishes at the bidding of the people. What as it is wrong and absurd? He is prepared to surrender his best matured policy at any moment to the clamors of his constituents. He is a self-proclaimed tool of the mob. There is no element of trust, no basis of confidence in him.

If, as a Senator of the United States, Douglas H, as a Senator of the Wilmord Procing in deletion of the Control of the

felt bound to vote for the Wilmot-Proviso, in de- If he does not know better, after seeing the pubference to the wishes of a majority of the people of Illinois, he might, as the President of the United States, feel bound, out of respect for the wishes of a majority of the people of the Union, to sign that Proviso, and to enforce it, and, if the to sign that Proviso, and to enforce it, and, if the course promised to advance his interests, he unquestionably would do both without besitation. Nothing is too atrocious or too infamous to be apprehended from a public man who acknowledges that he sets the voice of the people above the dicture of his independent and the inspirations of his Please publish this to let the people know an abominable liar the editor of the Louise conscience. The acknowledgment itself is infamous, and ought to consign the acknowledger | Kentucky that has been base and mean er

the authority of instructions. "Certainly, genmen." said the foremost orator of the modern world in his speech to the electors of Bristol, "it to ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative, to live in the strictest union, the closest cago Convention.

ication with his constituents. Their wisher night to have great weight with him; their opinn high respect; their business unremitted attenion. It is his duty to sacrifice his repose, his pleasures, his satisfactions, to theirs; and above l, ever, and in all cases, to prefer their interests to his own. But, his unbiassed opinion, his ma-ture judgment, his enlightened conscience, he aght not to sacrifice to you; to any man, or to ny set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law and the astitution. They are a trust from Providence, Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of erving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion.' What right-minded American can contrast these oble sentiments with the grovelling views and responding acts of Douglas without a blush of

nother generation for an example which brows the culpable and pitiful littleness of Dougs into a striking light. We find an example, on the very spot, that witnessed the infamy we above shows, voted against the Wilmot-Proviso at the same time that Douglas voted for it. Yet on the 28th of May, 1850, Senator Davis, of the people of Massachusetts were more generally and vehemently clamorous for the Proviso than the people of Illinois were. What did Webster say? "I have never entered into the question, and never shall," he declared in advance of this vote, in his memorable Seventhof-March speech, "as to the binding force of instructions, I will, however, simply say this: if ent to the amendment of Mr. there be any matter pending in this body, while I an interest of her own not adverse to the general interests of the country, I shall pursue her instrucciency which I can bring to the occasion. But if the question be one which affects her interest, and the other States. I shall no more regard her particular wishes or instructions than I should regard laws and Constitution of the United States. The Senator from Ohio, true to his instinct, comes in with a proposition to exclude slaves, if that is property which may be introduced under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The distinction between the Senator from Ohio and myself is—that he calls upon Congress to intercene against rights which we may have under the Constitution, and to accelare that a certain kind of property held within the States is not properly recognized by the Constitution.

A vote was taken on the Chaese amendment on e wishes of a man who might appoint me an each member appointed by some, but organized by the general consent of all, sitting here, under the that which they think to be best for the good of ler the Constitution to hold slaves in the Ter- the whole," Governed by these statesmanlike the Wilmot-Proviso, in defiance of his constitu

Mark it. Webster's constituents, exaspera The following is the record of the proceedings by his patriotic self-devotion, hounded him to his grave, and still howl their impotent curses above the green turf that presses his lifeless mould. ment to be inserted at the 38th section:

Neither slavery nor involuntary screitude atherwise
than by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in
either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico.

att of the United States, and now present him for ate of the United States, and now present him for Mr. Hale called for the yeas and nays, and the Presidency, as the sole refuge of the constitutional rights of the South, and the last hope of the Union! The patriot is traduced in his tomb the demagogue is applauded as the preserver of he nation. We can recall scarcely anything else in our history so adapted to raise disgust and despair in the breast of the enlightened citizen.

urly as it was witty, reminding us in this respect answer to Boswell's remark of surprise that the rides to England." "I shall suffer them to do it corporeally," said the great Anti-Scotchman, "i/

fter a short visit to his farm in Mercer, where he has been superintending the planting of his ce commissioners, and cultivates potato vines a

The Southern members of Congress who the matter of the Charleston hotel-keepers pre paring cots for the cotless.

We read with pleasure the following in the

ing item which was not sent by telegraph:

Washington City, 26th March, 1860.

"Yesterday we were informed by telegraph the r. Anderson, of Kentucky, had voted with the

tamous, and ought to consign the acknowledger to everlasting obscurity and contempt. We look upon this as the most disgraceful passage in Douglas's career.

How different was the view that Burke took of the authority of instructions. "Certainly, gen-

XXXVITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Monday's Proceedings, WASHINGTON, March 26, —The Senate passed the Pacific Telegraph

Mr. Gwin moved to take up the bill to facilitate ommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific tates. Agreed to.

Mr. Latham moved an additional section, that many the flowers.

he committee's amendments were considered with he following result: The appointment of a Minister of Paruguay was not agreed to. The appropriation t the bill of \$225,000 for the relief and protection of uncrican semmen, so amended as to provide that

Mr. Montgomery introduced a bill to establish an assay office at Atchison, Kanass.

The above bills were all appropriately referred.

Mr. Blake introduced a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law of 1850. Referred to the Judiciary Committee, on motion of Mr. Whiteley.

The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing a bill making the appropriation for a steam revenue cutter for the Delaware river.

Mr. Curtis introduced a Pacific Railroad bill, which was referred to a selectronumittee.

Mr. Garrett introduced a bill enabling citizens of the United States to carry their property freely, and without molestation, into the Territory of Kansas, Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Montgomery introduced a bill to repeal the fugitive shows the section of the Southern people are wide awake to their interests, and have learned where to look for them and how to protect them. We were shown yes-resident, or any other officer of the Government, had sought to interfere with elections, or if the public money had been used for electionering purposes merchants, manufacturers, &c., &c., and when we say that the names to this petition, taken to gether, represent perhaps an annual trade of fifty well-timed rebuke to the authors of this gross discovery.—Huntsville Advocate.

And we were all appropriately referred.

Mr. Blake introduced a bill to repeal the fugitive shows the business may be formed to see from the Boulean and developed, and the Southern people are wide awake to their interests, and have learned where to look for them therests, and have learned where to look for them and how to protect them. We were shown yes-research to see freed to be selections, or if the public well-time of the Government, and we such as the Congress have passed a resolution to the Senators and members of Congress from Kentucky from the leading business men of our city, embracing our wholesale more hand when the senators and members of Congress have passed a resolution to the Senators and members of Cong Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Morse introduced a resolution declaring that more efficient measures should be taken for the suppression of the African slave trade, which is rapidly on the increase, and as it is a crime against human nature, and opposed to the moral sentiments of manure, and opposed to the moral sentiments of manure.

or the national armories to \$100,000.

After debate, without taking the question, the any other State in the Union. omnittee rose and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1860.

rember 15, 1857, was agreed to moved an amendment spiroprise defected an amendment spiroprise and the necessity of a Minister of the commercial intercourse one the commercial intercourse one the amendment would not was a necessity for retrenchment vice. The sale of public arms to orize the sale of public arms to roize and to regulate the alignment of the National Armorements of the National Armorements of the National Armorements and the regulate the alignment of the National Armorements and the regulate the alignment of the National Armorements and the necessity of the necessity of the new energy and life diffused the necessity for retrenchment vice.

The vice of the Democratic party, has never in any instance been "idealized" with any other party than the of the Democratic party, has never in any instance been "idealized" with any other party than the of the Democratic party, has never in any instance been "idealized" with any other party than the of the Democratic party, has never in any instance been "idealized" with any other party than the of the Democratic party than that of the Democratic party is agents that five hundred new houses, if erected at them the observed to \$4500, would be to once, renting from \$150 to \$500, would be to once instance been "idealized" with any other party than that of the Democratic party is agents that five hundred new houses, if erected an annihilation and party than the Democratic party than the Democratic party is agents that five hundred new houses, if erected an ember of miles and not of the Democratic party than the Democratic party is agents that five hundred new houses, if erected an ember of miles and to ever did. Yet the locomotive has done the work. They

in regard to this greatest of all measures,

hat a large number of our own citizens, alive to tion upon the body that dares to take cognizance husti

session in Frankfort. A previous committee of the House was appointed on the expenditures of the Board, and reported in January last that all the expenditures had been judicious and proper, the vouchers all properly authenticated, and that the officers of the Board deserved the highest commendation for the manner in which they had discharged their duties. The aggregate dividends upon the roads and river navigation, for the length of time, eight years, the public works had been under the control of D. R. Haggard as President of the Board of Internal Improvements, were \$352,298 51. The committee, which assembled on the 22d ult, at Frankfort, also bore "willing testimony to the faithfulness, compenency, and honesty of the late President, and other members of the late Board of Internal Improvements." A committee, appointed by the Senate in February to inquire into the financial condition of the Kentucky and Green and Barren river lines of navigation, in their report stated that the indebtedness of the Kentucky river line was about \$1,000, while that of Green and Barren rivers was not less than \$12,000. Finding that the average net receipts of these works, since they were first opened, exceeded by more than \$1,000 per annum the expenditures for the same

flew away. Muller relates that a scorpion not only survived the voyage from Africa to Holland, but continued without food for nine months after-wards and in the late President of the Board of Internal Improvements, bearing date October 10th, 1859—the end of the fiscal year. The repairs, for the year ending 1860, were made in the fall of the year, subsequent to that report. There was a balance of about \$1,000 due and unpaid, when Mr. Haggard went out of office, upon the Kentucky river, and also a balance due upon the Green and Barren river line, of \$8,709 73, when Mr. S. H. Murrel, the late Superintendent, ceased his official connection with that line. The sums due on each line were for work done by order of the late President, after the 10th sith that line. The sums due on each line were for kerk done by order of the late President, after the 10th obscrber—the end of his fiscal year—and before the aperture, none of which she swallowed, and dough oresent Beard has assumed the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much, and her head was bent down on her sections. A working make the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much, and her head was bent down on her sections. A working man who leaves the same and working man who leaves the same and the town will, in son such season of adversity as I have described, and dough thing which will prevent prespective from returning that you will act like people would in a year same and the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much, and her head was bent down on her seen the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much, and her head was bent down on her seed the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much, and her head was bent down on her seen the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much, and her head was bent down on her seed the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much, and her head was bent down on her seed the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much and the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much and the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much and the control of the public works. The means of paying the indebtedness of slept much and the control of the public works. The second much and the control of the public works are second much and the control of the public works are second much and the control of the public works are second much and the control of the public works are second much and the control of the public works are second much works. The means of paying the indebtedness of each line are the receipts of tolls upon them from the 31st December, 1850, to the 10th October, 1860—the end of the present fiscal year. The average receipts upon the Kentucky river from 1843 to October 10th, 1859, were \$23,122 16, and upon the Green and Barren river, from 1840 to the same date, were \$10,ren river, from 1840 to the same date, were \$10,-444 65, so that if the receipts this year should fall 44 65, so that if the receipts this year should fall Lewis's Physiology of Common Life for further of government with a strong hand, or will be as fearfully plundered and laboration of the control of t remain a handsome dividend to be declared on the 10th of October, 1860, upon both lines of navigation. The committee, therefore, did not seem cognizant of the fact that the usual expenditures for both lines were made by the late Pockidear by nade by the late President, D. R. Haggard, for ear 1860, before he went out of office on the last of December; and there being no necessity for other expenses of consequence, except the payof the salaries of lock tenders until the fall of the rought that the time is a salar or pursuit marks progress.

This, in our opinion, is half true, and half 860, there will at that time be no encumbrance of

ich falls into an error as regards the expenditures of culture. It is only in the state of partial or Norway, from Macao for Havana, was mentioned in the Green and Barren line of improvement. The spurious civilization, as we conceive, that "every the telegraph, and that a lady passenger and be spurious civilization, as we conceive, that "every the telegraph, and the following are more full man is as all other men." The slavery of form child died from fright. The following are more full man is as all other men." The slavery of form child died from fright. The following are more full man is as all other men." The slavery of form child died from fright. The following are more full man is as all other men." y charges on the line, made the sum expended by year amount to \$25,509 77, and this accounts ignorance and the freedom of knowledge, without The Norwa ignorance and the freedom of knowledge, without cutting any considerable figure in the sphere of cutting any considerable figure in the sphere of cither. It belongs strictly to the transition state from harbarism to civilization, the state through which society in this country is at present wearily passing.

The Norway sailed from Macao on the 26th of the Norway sailed from Macao on the 26th of the Norway sailed from Macao on the 26th of the Norway sailed from Macao on the 26th of the Norway sailed from Macao on the 26th of the Norway sailed from Macao on the 26th of the Norway sailed from Macao on the 26th of the Norway sailed from Macao on the 26th of the Norway sailed from M

cofoco State of Mississippi to turn its back on Geological Surveys and embrace R-pudiation. If they will lay eggs in winter as well as in summer. They of the coeffice operated there is any truth in the saying, certainly the State of Mississippi is more intimately and thoroughly acquainted with its own resources than on any other State in the Union.

Solution of the Democratic Convention in the block at morning. Thirty of the coeffice were killed and more than Charleston papers, when they say, "Beware of 20 more wounded before the mutiny was quelled. The old hens of the Locofoco press are continually pecking at us, and we suppose that otherwise they wouldn't be able, summer or winter, to lay a solitary egg to cackle over. my one.

Mr. Boteler moved to increase the appropriation State of Mississippi is more intimately and thor- ually pecking at us, and we suppose that otherwise

We have been cracking our jokes at THE CLAY MONUMENT.-We are assured by a SOUTHERN RAILROAD INTEREST. — We have Charleston lately for her supposed inability to gentleman not likely to be misinformed that the furnish lodgings for the guests to assemble there. arned with much surprise that a few Southern at the Democratic Convention, but do our readers monument has been confided have employed a he would, makes a very noticeable defence of though we make no imputations against it even nembers of Congress are not lending their ener- know that our own good city of Louisville is al- common or uncommon stone-mason of Cincinnati Douglas's vote for the Wilmot-Proviso in 1850. in this latter particular, takes the following phil-Mr. Gwin moved to take up the bill to facilitate commonication between the Atlantic and Pacific States. Agreed to:
Mr. Lattan moved an additional section, that may be the Government when it can be done without additional section, that may be the Government when it can be done without additional section, that may be accessions to our population every day because we have not the facilities to house them. True, we have glorious hotels, that will feed an army, but very few persons with families can afford the proposal to the South than any other measure is of more vital importance to the South than any other measure in the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 28, mays 18.

The Gonsuler and Diplomatic bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 28, mays 18.

The Gonsuler and Diplomatic bill was read at third time and passed—yeas 28, mays 18.

The Gonsuler and Diplomatic bill was read at third time and passed—yeas the following result: The appropriation of the Legislature in their energy impressive were an amount of the mass were considered with the plantish please to the south and the readite of our neighbor's, accessions to our population every day because we have not the facilities to house them. True, we have glorious hotels, that will feed an army, but very few persons with families can afford the proportation of the Legislature in the latter passed with the plantish please to the South than any other measure likely to come before Congress during its present. The volume of the Legislature in their posses of the proportation of the Legislature in their posses of the first posses of the first posses of the first posses of the proportation of the Legislature in their posses of the proportation of the Legislature in their posses of the proportation of the Legislature in their posses of the proportation of the Legislature in their posses of the proportation of the Legislature in their posses of the proportation of the Legislature in their posses of the proportation of the Legislature in their posses of the propo souri? Would such a road touch a Southern | here recently from Cincinnati. He hesitated bestate? It is plain that its seaboard connection | tween coming and not coming, and says if he had | trust our informant is mistaken. He must be. has use allowed. The cree now demonded their part in the according and says at 11. The presence of the common and the common and the secondary of the secondary

the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern to building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern case of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (below the commerce of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (below the commerce of the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (below the commerce of the crippling of the crippling of our commerce of the crippling of our commerce of the crippling of the cripp the crippling of our commerce on the one hand (as would be the result of building a Northern Central Pacific railroad), whilst we should make every possible exertion to open up new avenues of trade and to swell our commerce. No other entrances would office by the Democracy in Baltimore when they had the power.

Register of Wills who is now in jail charged with frauds innumerable, and another Court Clerk who our rich men seem disinclined to build up. We however will not despair of yet effecting some every possible exertion to open up new avenues of trade and to swell our commerce. No other entrances would office by the Democracy in Baltimore when they had the compromise precisely that he is that sort of a politician. Without entertaining anything like so favorable an opinion of Douglas's abilities as many people do, and holding heavy that he is that sort of a politician. Without entertaining anything like so favorable an opinion of Douglas's abilities as many people do, and holding heavy the power. the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce on the one hand lovely cottages and more capacious dwellings, as the cripping of our commerce of the cripping of the crippi every possible exertion to open up new avenues of good, and have another suggestion to make, office by the Der trade and to swell our commerce. No other enterprise would effect this great object so complete-some of our capitalists and banking institutions, some of our capitalists and banking ins ly as the building of a Pacific road through
Southern Territory. Think for a moment of the
Southern Territory. Think for a moment of the
Vast trade to be engaged either by the North or

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The part of the engaged either by the South and the engaged either by the same like as such, and offensive and unconstitutional restriction on the South. If he did not believe the same like as such, and offensive and unconstitutional on the south at the most dangerous man in the nation. As the part of the engage of t Mr. Thaver introduced a bill withdrawing the proceeding the section of Congress from non-resident land-holders in the several States and Territories.

Mr. Spalding introduced a bill making an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for the residence of the several States and Territories.

Mr. Spalding introduced a bill making an appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars for the residence of Cincinnati, and draw in the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could not then being directed against Louisville, were those who impaction of seventy-five thousand dollars for the residence of Cincinnati, and draw in the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could not then being directed against Louisville, were those who impact the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could not have gone down so much against the grain as directed against Louisville, were those who impact the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could not have gone down so much against the grain as directed against Louisville, were those who impact the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could not have gone down so much against the grain as directed against Louisville, were those who impact the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could not then be agents will, after this consultation, decide upon calling a public meeting, let us know their determination and we will use our best endeavors to that from Oregon, Washington, and contiguing tendencies of his nature; but, without were under the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from South, from Arizona, New Mexico, northern occupants who pay yearly instalments. If the lation against our city. The most embittered Can you inform us? If, however, as our unfortunate but for this single effective or an arizonal control of the lation against our city.

And yet we have not the slightest idea that the editor of the Huntsville Advocate is capable of The object of the petition is to call the attendoubting for one instant that the question, put by tion of our own Congressmen to the vital inter- the House of Representatives to the President, kind, the President be required to open negotiations with the leading powers of Europe with a view of declaring it piracy by international law. Reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the President would necessarily, if answered at all and answered to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the President would necessarily, if answered at all and answered correctly, be answered in the affirmative. If Washington were now alive, he would be about Pacific. And we perhaps speak within the bounds of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason, when we say that there are not in all of reason. Union.

Mr. Bocock offered a resolution censuring Messrs.

Kilgore and Washburne, of Maine, for not voting, which, after considerable debate, he withdrew.

Mr. Colfax, by request of the Postoffice Department, introduced a joint resolution for the convenient, introduced a joint resolution for the convenient, after the post of the convenient have sought would not sign the petition, if time and opportunity were afforded them. And we say to our money, through the giving out of grossly corrupt oting, of Kentucky as many as a thousand citizens who and other officers of the Government hace sought Democrat. Mr. Colax, by request of the Postolice Department, introduced a joint resolution for the convenience of that Department appropriating in part the accruling revenues for the payment of contractors for carrying the mails during the quarter ending on the 31st. Not passed.

Among the resolutions adopted was one calling for information in relation to the Ke iprocity treaty, and whether Canada has violated its spirit; also one requestive the Secretary of the Trassay, to farging in regard to this greatest of all measures. astounded and thunderstruck at the apparent apathy manifested by some of their Representatives distributions and Prospects.—The following letter, says the Southern Littion to the notorious interference of President Our Northern brethren have come forward and Buchanan and other officers of the Government present to the American people, in the pages of the with unexpected liberality offered bountifully so with elections or to the notorious use of the pub-Congress, directly or remotely, have a pecuniary interest therein; also one providing for a select committee to inquire into the tobacco trade, with a view of a removal of the restrictions of foreign nations, and road. The wants of the nation demand both, Representatives to ask the President whether such son": and yet our Southern men stand idly by, failing things have been. He breathes not a murmur at in from the Sarstoga.

Mr. McQueen offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and did poet, but under meer, also a dopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into and report if they see it meer.

Mr. McQueen offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and to grasp the great importance of the matter, the President's perpetration of abuses so mon-strong the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportionment under strong the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportionment under strong the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportionment under strong the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportionment under strong the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportionment under strong the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportionment under strong the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportionment under strong the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportion the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportion the president's perpetration of abuses and forgetting that the next apportion that the next appoint the next appoint the next apportion that the next apportion that the next appoint the next appoint the next appoint the n etting that the next apportionment under strous that in his opinion even an interrogatory yond the reach of the South; forgetting, too, dreadful insult, no, he exhausts all his indigna-

that a large number of our own citizens, alive to the great interests of the country, have made of the rime.

Though that dares to take cognizance of the great interests of the country, have made of their own private means large advancements to this great enterprize, and are absolutely now building a Southern road, with the cars running over a portion of it.

We will only add that the present Congress will be held to a strict accountability for their action upon this measure. It is the great measure of the day and the nation—all parties demand it, and woe to the member whose record is found against it.

Kentucky Isterral Lightonyements,—Senators Barrick and Alexander and Messrs. Leach and Goodle of the House were appointed a Committee under a joint resolution of the Legislature to have a settlement with the late Board of Internal Improvements, and they have discharged their day. ent with the late Board of Internal Improvements, defined by have discharged their duties at a recent sistent in Frankfort. A previous committee of the use was a propinted on the expectitures of the Penates in their religious rites. As a statesman penate in the religious rites are the religious rites and penates in their religious rites.

since they were first opened, exceeded by more than \$1,000 per annum the expenditures for the same time, and that even the receipts for the year 1859 on that year in the sum of \$31 88, the committee were unable to determine why the lines were incumbered with indebtedness. Had they made their investigations more thoroughly they would have detected the error into which they were led, which we will try to explain.

The average annual dividend upon the Kentucky line of navigation, since it was opened in 1843, is \$11,306 26, and upon the Green and Barren line, since it was opened in 1840, is \$1,020 27. The true

civilization, each follows his own bent," but we believe also, that "in the rulest described by the ru each follows his own bent too. Extremes meet; civilization being the mere sublimation and transignorance and the freedom of knowledge, without The Norway sailed from Macao on the 26th of No

Mr. Horgomery introduced a bill to its and regulate the duty on interests.

Mr. Horgomery introduced a bill to establish an assay office at Atchison, Kansas.

To that from Oregon, Washington, and contiguation to the Presidence of Cincinnati, and draw all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the duty on interests.

Were under the influence of Cincinnati, and draw all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the procure a large attendance, and set the scheme to all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the weight of the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the weight of the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the weight of the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the weight of the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the work with the proper impetus. It is hardly not not have gone down so much against the grain as their intention because the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the work which have gone down so much against the grain as the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could all their supplies, except their old Bourbon, from the instructions of the Illinois Legislature could al vert our citizens from the presumed error of their political ways, by such doings, we think it will well-founded, heightens the significance of Doug abide the frequent ascendancy of such men as find that it has engaged in a hopeless and profit- las's vote, without lessening its odium. less occupation. "To your tents," O Democracy! The Al-

bany Atlas says if the people of Charleston cannot | State. afford hotel room for the thousands of visitors likely to be present, all it asks of them is to let i know in time, so that it can either hire steamboats, and turn the fleet into hotels, or, abandon ing the navy, take tents along, and, acting as a land force, camp on shore.

Caleb Cushing says, that, "if Gen. Wash-

The Governor has appointed Ben Hardin Helm to be Assistant Inspector General.

MACAULAY ON DEMOCRACY—Curious Letter from erary Messenger, which we have been permitted to Messenger, fills up that chasm. It belongs to an

Our neighbor of the Democrat, as we knew that sports a philosophy if not a conse

because it was "an anti-slavery proviso," and, as

t was not Douglas's vote anyhow. He says:
It was not the vote of the Senator, but of his
do not in the end work their destruction.

damning one it is. Mark it closely. Douglas, our neighbor admis, voted for the Wilmot-Proviso, but he voted for it without any responsibility. He is as it should be. The step cannot fail to fact, his vote, but the vote of his State. "The movement," says the Savannah Republican with State took the responsibility, and he east her vote great justness, "in any view of the question that such an age, he could doat so grossly as to turn jority of his State; they did it, he was innocent, a becoming interest in the matter. Let them nay all the while a positive friend of the South! meet, in each county, at their respective co To be sure, Douglas conceded that the vote was houses, on the first Tuesday in April and apwrong, that it was unjust to the South, that it was point delegates to represent their policy in the case, if not the Constitution of his outside the Democratic party proper, and how-Illinois instructed him to east it, and he east it force of temporary circumstances, it will be no on the Legislature's responsibility, not his own. obstacle to their free participation in Brave man! high-minded statesman! incorrupt- tion. The call states the views generally of what ible patriot! The State took the responsibility of is known as the Opposition party, and all who dall, of New York, author of the "Life of Jeffer- his vote; he only took the responsibility of sur- sympathise with the principles and policy therein rendering his accountability as a Senator without announced, will be welcomed as brethren and son":

HOLLY LODGE, KENNINGTON,
London, May 23, 1857.

HENRY S. RANDALL, Eag.—Deer Sir: You are surprised to learn that I have not a high opinion of Anti-Slavery sentiment of his State at the sacristand them, are simply to maintain intact and Anti-Slavery sentiment of his State at the sacri- stand them, are simply to maintain in act and HE WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE!! We think we cate loyalty to government, and to protect may safely challenge the annals of political so- Southern States of the confederacy against en

inism, teeming with pitiless and demoniacal chi- latter to promote the ends of the former. No one canery as they do, present nothing so revolting.

If this is Douglas's doctrine, and it most certainly is, what are his political principles worth, or what would they be worth if they were even as pure and just as Washington's? If Douglas holds, as his conduct shows he does hold, that an Amer- only political objects we have at heart. ican statesman in the discharge of his public du- no interest in politics beyond this patriotic object, ties may divest himself of all responsibility and at the call of the popular voice lend himself without party at the South is animated by a similar sentinmorality to the support of a measure which he ment. believes and openly acknowledges to be wrong We wish to secure these ends in the approach uited his ambitious schemes, protesting that the desirable and patriotic result. act was not his own, but the act of the majority? Let then the Opposition of Georg'a meet to-

Legislature of Illinois instructed Douglas to vote good, even if it end in no present substantial trimeasure. This is manifest. It is equally mani- ful public act of this veteran lawyer, stat fest that the Illinois Democracy as a body are at present not in favor of the Wilmot-Proviso but of intelligent of our Cincinnati contemporaries resented to substitute squatter-sovereignty for the Wilmot-Proviso? We submit the question to the Press: Wilmot-Proviso? We submit the question to the discriminating people of the South. Why have these fierce and unrelenting Anti-Slavery Democrats of Illinois, the men who instructed Douglas to vote for the Wilmot-Proviso in 1850 and made him terms of the Wilmot-Proviso in 1850 and made him to the Wilmot-Proviso in 1850 and made him to the Wilmot-Proviso in 1850 and made him to the whole he was the work has the work has the way to be the work him to the discriminating people of the South. Why he was the work him to the work him to the discriminating people of the South. Why he was the work him to the wo obey their instructions at the cost of every shred of manhood about him, why, we say, have these intense and remorseless Free-Soilers discarded the voice in defense of the R-public, of which he is, Wilmot-Proviso and adopted squatter-sovereignty at the same time, a pillar and an ornament, was, therefore, a most appropriate act, on the post of the councils of the city of Philadelphia wer, and that comes unbidden to the mind of

that the poor Chinese were cheated and deluded, and enticed on board of vessels without any correct idea of the fate that awaited them in case they survived to reach Cubs. They were treated during the voyage with a cruelty sarrely surpassed in the history of the African slave grade. Hundreds died on every passage, owing to confinement and improper food. And the condition of those who reached their destination was simply that of slaves. It is doubtless true that in some countries coolies have been treated differently. They have voluntarily bound themselves out for a term of years, have received stipulated wages, and have returned home with sums of money which he is a most distinguished profession of which he is a most distinguished profession of which he is a most distinguished member. His preferences and his prejutices are with his own State, and with this, his native city. He is a selectar of the part of the parts and most particular that could be paid to public sentiment and to public sentiment and to public positions. He has been an actor altition to public positions. He has been an actor altition to the classification of his own State, and with this, his native city. He is a selectar of the parts and most particular to public sentiment and to public positions. He has been an actor altition to public positions. He has been an actor altition to the Legislature of his own State and in the Legislature of his own State and in the Legislature of his own State and in the Legislature of his own State, and with this, his native city. He is a selolar and a gentleman, and belongs to that class of public men who, while feeling the deep-cent interest in public affairs, have lived such a life as to enable them to afford to withdraw themselves out for a consideration of the part of the

But the poor wretches who have been shipped to Cuba have seldom or never fared thus. We heard some time ago of the horrid details of the embarkation of 850 of them on the English ship Flora Temple, at Macao, of their sufferings and rebellion, and finally of their destruction with that of the vessel. They were battened down beneath the decks when the ship struck upon a reef. The officers and crew took to the boats, and left the miserable coolies to go down with the vessel. Of 916 others who were lately put on board a French propeller at Stawtow, 340 alone landed at Havana.

not now considering. But we have seen enough sentiment of the inhuman system which has until lately been the lips of He in vogue to furnish Chinese slaves for the Havana sink the market, to make us heartily rejoice that the Span fore have we so fully apstreaded the value and take is flowernment have forbidden it.

A SHARP REPUBLICAN HIT AT BATES .- T 6 Cincinnati Commercial, a Republican journa

our neighbor, however, declares, finally, that

. . . . THE OPPOSITION OF GEORGIA IN TH The State took the responsibility, and he cast her rote—that was all.

The Opposition State Executive Com-This is Douglas's own apology. And a most mittee of Georgia, we notice with pleasure, was not accountable for his vote. It was not, in prove a salutary one. "It is an importan ontrary to the true interests of the country, that latter be what they may. It is desired to get a it violated his convictions of right and of public correct expression of public opinion in the State, ountry, but, then, the Free-soil Legislature of ever men may have voted in the past, under the

and injurious and unconstitutional, what security ing Presidential election, and we shall advise our entive of the nation lay the reins of government votes, irrespective of past differences, in such the neck of the Northern masses whenever it manner as shall give the greatest promise of that

to security under heaven. And, in such an event, gether in this spirit. Be they few or many, they e might confidently look for apologists, who, will command the respect of all good men; and, ancy: "The people took the responsibility, and the approaching election. We solemnly believe Douglas! We reckon it in some sort a national in their hands, and have the power to die candal that such an unspeakable demagogue and federal rulers for four years to come. Let them help making in this relation. It appears to us a on the side of the country." This is the true est significant one. When the Democratic spirit, and its simple manifestation is a public

ois Democracy as a body were in favor of that Horace Binney.—A recent and highly grace matter-sovereignty. Now, why have they con- ferred not long ago as the late Horace Binney, is

instead of it? Why? There can be out one amover, and that comes unbidden to the mind of every one. Perhaps no other separate fact in our current history sets the efficacy of squatter-sovereignty as an Anti-Slavery device in so strong and vivid a light.

EFIt is a matter of congratulation to the friends of humanity that the introduction of coolies into Cuba has been prohibited. We believe that the poor Chinese were cheated and deluded, and entired on board of vessels without any cortant and the first of the councils of the city from which the Constitution of the United States was framed—to invite the Hon. Horace Binney to read the Farewell Address of Goog Washington on the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the birth-day of the Father of his Country. If we are in times of Father of his Country, the ware in times of Father of his Country. If we are in times of Father of his Country, the ware in times of Father of his Country. If we are in times of Father of his Country, the ware in times of Father of his Country. If we are in times of Father of his Country, the ware in times of Father of his Country. If we are in times o

French propeller at Stawtow, 340 alone landed at Havana.

It is said that the Spanish Government was moved to stop this terrible trade, not so much from a humane regard for the Chinese as from a fear that these Oriental laborers might become a dangerous element in Cuba. Whether it is not possible to provide for a voluntary emigration of Chinese laborers to Cuba, such as poured thousands of them into Siam and California, we are not now considering. But we have seen enough

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1860.

Sate, there is a re-awakened enhusiasm for the formation of volunteer companies, which leads to believe that the new militia kew will be carried on the proper spirit. By its provisions, there campion and languing. See Took was out in complete and languing. See Took was out in the meeting that in spirit, and the proper spirit. By its provisions, there is a re-awakened enhusiasm for the formation of volunteer companies, which leads to the leads of the militia—the active of the militia—the active of the militia—the active of the complete and languing. See Took was out in the meeting that in spirit, after the active of the complete and languing. See Took was out in the meeting that momentum, which momentum, which momentum, which make the see that the see that the formation of all or spirits was necessarily resist. The Young Men of this time until ment November, who presumes to the 'Recturedy States and a Poleral constitution, army campant, the mount of the complete and an active and the service of the complete and the service of the complete and the service of the complete and spirits. The Normal Men of the 'Recturedy States are a three the service of the active of the complete and spirits of particular active was a service of the complete and passed.

The mention of the Claric States when may be formation of the Claric States was taken up and passed.

The mention of the Claric States when may be formation to do their best, from this time until ment November, who pressure to the "Rectured States was taken up and passed."

The mention are the complete of the service of the complete quering march." Certain we are, that, if it fail or, rather, if its triumph be adjourned, the gallant Unionists of New York will not be responsi ble for the adjournment.

AN ELOQUENT VOICE FROM MASSACHUSET The Hon, George S. Hillard, of Boston, one the most sound and brilliant men in New England, addressed the following letter to the inviting Committee of the late Union Meeting at the

Bosros, March 24, 1860.

Dear Sir: I regret that my engagements will no allow me to be present and address a mass meeting of the National Union Party, at the Cooper Institute of the evening of the 26th inst. I regret this the most be object of your meeting has my hearty sympathy and cordial good wishes; indeed, whatever have done in the way of politics, of late years, within my limited sphere, has been directed to the formation of such a naty. That the country needs such a next. have done in the way of politics, of late years, with my limited sphere, has been directed to the formatio of such a party. That the country needs such a part I have no doubt; but I am in no position to come t any trustworthy conclusion as to whether it is yet rip for it. So far as I can judge, however, there seems the much dissatisfaction all over the country with the present state of our politics. I am told that in most the Southern States there are powerful minoritie who are opposed to the Democracy, and weary or salvery agitation; and I am sure that all ow New England there are thousands and tens of thous ands of voters who are neither Republicans nor Democrats, who are sick of the cheap commonplaces which form the staple of anti-slavery declamation, and arasking what they shall do, and where they shall go in the coming Presidential contest. The destinies of this country, however—its political destinies the is—are in the hands of the great middle States, of which yours is the chief; you are the heart, the country, and from you the impulse must stat and be communicated to the extremities. The question of immediate success is not of primary importance, our imperative duty is to organize a part which shall deserve success. At present, the interests of the country are in the charge of its passion let us try to commit them to its reason and its conscience.

Yours, truly, Yours, truly, G. S. HILLARD.

The sentiment conched in the two concluding sentences of this letter is in our opinion especially pertinent and just. We are glad to receive from Mr. Hillard, and we hope that in uttering it he speaks for every one of the tens of thousan of voters in New England whose political condition he describes. We are the more gratified to receive the expression of this wise and noble sentiment from Mr. Hillard inasmuch as the journal with which he is understood to hold editorial relations has been represented within the last week or two as having declared in advance for the Charleston nominee. We refer to the Boston Courier. How correct this representation is, o how intimate Mr. Hillard's present relations with the Courier are, we know not; but assuredly his relations with the Courier cannot be very int mate or at all responsible, if the representation is true, for, laying out of view the specific repugnancy in the case, there is nothing wise or nobleverything contrary to both wisdom and nobility, in the sentiment that could inspire a declaration in favor of the Charleston nominee either esentation is not true. At all events it cannot be true so far as Mr. Hillard is concerned, if, that the great body of the Conservatives of New England and particularly of Massachusetts side six battalions to a regiment, a major to be elected with Mr. Hillard. And, what is more, we have a very solid reason for our belief. We learn on the highest authority that the Constitutional Union Executive Committee at Washington are receipt of letters from all quarters of New assemble for company drill on the first Saturday any other New-England quarter attesting the of April, July, and October, for battalion drill cordial sympathy with the Union movement. on the same days of June and September, and The number, tone, character, and sources of for regimental drill on the last Saturday in Octothese letters render them decisive of the wishes of ber. Returns of all these drills are to be made to oderate and reflecting men of the East, the county clerks by the commanders, under oath, teful and we own somewhat unexpected in. are absent are assessed thirty cents for each detelligence. It will be welcomed with joy and fault, and every enrolled person is taxed yearly hope and pride by the Unionists of the So thirty cents, all of which sums go into a general

Let, then, Mr. Hillard take heart. We look | military fund to meet the expenses of the organto him for efficient aid in the organization and conduct of the new movement. Let him see it that we do not look in vain. To be sure, we hear his health is delicate, and we know his disposition is reserved, and his habits unobtrusive not a single battalion. How about the revival and scholarly, inclining him to

to be accomplished? We want to hear the drum and fife and see recruiting business going on with cious, sober, accomplished, able, and gifted with spirit. an eloquence of tongue and of pen scarcely less splendid and even more facile than that of Evernext Monday, and there is a fierce struggle there be- the task. ett himself. We cannot let Mr. Hillard off. tween the Democrats and the Republicans for the country requires his services. Years ag-Mayor of New York to make speeches, and imhis great arguments in the Senate, referred "with mense sums of money have been sent into the State to buy up votes for the Democratic ticket. recently made in the Senate of Massachusetts, There is not a heavy majority either way in Conpronouncing him "a young man of talent and necticut, and bribery and corruption are openly at work to influence the result. tertained." Intellectually and morally, Mr. Hillard has gloriously redeemed the promise that dricks, the Democratic candidate for the office er saw in his early manhood; but politiof Governor, has a hard road to travel. It is also cally he has done all too little. In this capital true that the Republicans have a long Lane to run! respect Mr. Hillard is still indebted to those who hold the pledges of his genius. If we are not mistaken, the time has now come when every the cross, since upon him devolves the duty of deration of ambition and of duty urges him making the Holy See. to redeem these outstanding hopes. Let him not A Union Letter from the

REY MARSHALL,-Col. Marshall, who is now in be regarded as a fixed fact, though the Continental Powers are grumbling at it considerably.

Washington, maring the Meeting at distinguished Unionists to address the Meeting at the Cooper Institute in New York, declined in Louis Napoleon insists that Savoy and Nice are naturally parts of France and necessary for its defence. Savoy, geographically, belongs to France, for with it annexed the Alps would be the boundary on the side of Piedmont, while the lake of Geneva would separate it from Switzgraland. Forney's Press says it would be natural for Victor Emmanuel to have an objection to allowing Savoy, the cradle of his house, to be transferred to any other ruler. Humbert, of the White Hands, who was the Hapsburg of the Hunds, who was the Hapsburg of the Hunds of Savoy, nearly eight centuries ago, and Victor Emmanuel retains it as his descendant. But it would seem that, before the commencement of last year's war, Victor Emmanuel had promised to transfer Savoy to France, provided Lombardy were annexed to Piedmont, and having obtained Lombardy, with a good prospect of also having Modena and Parma, if not Tuscany and the Romagna, he is likely to fulfill his promise. The Eartopean Powers may grumble and chafe, but Savoy will be annexed, notwithstanding.

The committee appointed in the lower House of Congress to investigate the subject of the public printing has made its report, which exhibits a mass of corruption. The public printer receives more than his work is worth, and then is compelled to distribute the gains for the support of party organs and to aid the election of members of Congress to investigate the subject of the public printing has made its report, which exhibits a mass of corruption. The public printer receives more than his work is worth, and then is compelled to distribute the gains for the support of party organs and to aid the election of members of Congress to investigate the subject of the public printing has made its report, which exhibits a mass of corruption. The public printer receives more than his work is worth, and then is compelled to distribute the gains for the support of party organs and to aid the election of members of Congress to investigate the subject of the public printing has made its report, which this handsome and hearty letter: naturally parts of France and necessary for its

compelled to distribute the gains for the support of party organs and to aid the election of mem.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant. HUMPHEY MARSHALL.

MESSRS. BROWN and others, Committee, New York. bors of Congress. The Washington Constitution and the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian were kept up in this manner, and the money was distributed under the personal supervision of the President and Attorney General Black. Over \$11,000 were sent into Pennsylvania to influence the Congressional districts, at about the same time when Mr. Buchanan wrote his hypocritical Fort Duquesne letter, deprecating the use of money to control elections.

The Democrat is mistaken in the Post Office Committee of the House had Mr. Gwin's Pacific Telegraph bill up this morning and feerred it to the sub-committee on Science of Mrs. Colfax, Craige, of N. C., and Allen; while there was of extending government aid towards its construction, it was thought proper to examine the details of this particular project more carefully. The majority of the Harper's Ferry Committee have again determined to summon Gov. Wise, and it is probable the question will be submitted to the Science.

Mr. Blair eleced his case before the Committee on Mr. Biair eleced his case before the Committee on Mr. Biair eleced his case before the Committee of the House had Mr. Gwin's Pacific Telegraph bill up this morning and feerred it to the sub-committee of Mrs. Colfax, Craige, of N. C., and Allen; while there was of extending government aid towards its construction, it was thought proper to examine the details of this particular project more carefully. The majority of the Harper's Ferry Committee on Mr. Bair election will be submitted to the Science of the Mrs. Bair and Mr. Gwin's Pacific Telegraph bill up this morning and feerred it to the sub-committee of the House had Mr. Gwin's Pacific Telegraph bill up this morning and feerred it to the sub-committee of the House had Mr. Gwin's Pacific Telegraph bill up this morning and feerred it to the sub-committee of the House had Mr. Gwin's Pacific Telegraph bill up this morning and feerred it to the sub-committee of the House had Mr. Gwin's Pacific Telegraph bill up this morning and feerred it to the sub-committee of the Morni ngress. The Washington Constitution

Mr. Blair closed his case before the Committee on Elections this morning, making his right to the seat that we made any complaints as to its article on the subject of Internal Improvements. Our comments were directed to the elucidation of the fact that the heavy expenditures on the Green and Barren line of improvement in 1857 were consequent upon the break of the Rumsey dam, the repairs of which cost about \$23,000, and that but or this the line would have been self-supportion. irs of which cost about \$20,000, and this but rank to him.

rank to him.

Petitions from all parts of N. Y. are pouring in the parts of The tone of the Democrat's article pleased us in praying that the every particular, but we thought it had fallen into an error in supposing that the improvement was a charge upon the Treasury, when the extraordinary repairs three years ago took away so much of its carnings.

a supposing that the improvement was a charge upon the Treasury, when the extraordinary repairs three years ago took away so much of its carnings.

a mendad or rescinded; hostility to it is grow-that the properties of Western New York. Mr. Hatch's report will not day, President Buchanan will lay the report immediately before Congress,

The Militia Law. -In various parts of the XXXVITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. voluntarity retire from the service of my country

he commanding officer, endorsed by the count

Judge, and be charged to the county

which the company is located, the Judge provide

ng for their safe keeping, and requiring the com

pany, if deemed necessary, to give bond to secur

e county from loss. The Governor may at any

ime require the surrender of arms or munition

of the State in the possession of any county of

empany, and, upon the failure to return them, their cost shall be assessed as a portion of the

unty levy, to be collected as ordinary taxes,

All volunteer companies now in existence which are furnished with State arms, must, within

inety days after the passage of the new law, or

efore the 3d of June next, conform to its provis

ate requirements, as in the formation of new impanies. The commandants of companies aust make a statement of the arms and muni ions in their possession and the number of memers, and obtain the sanction of the county judge o hold them; they will then be charged to the county, and the statement forwarded to the Inpector General. Should any company fail to

omply with these conditions, it will be considered

as disbanded, and legal measures commenced for he restitution of the State property held by it. After the ninety days no other person but a mem-

ber of the active militia shall retain any militar property of the State in his possession, unless per tted by proper authority for the discharge of a public duty. All members of companies who at-tend regularly and faithfully to their duties are

exempt from jury, fire, or road duties, and two

full terms of service, of five years each, with an

nonorable discharge, will give perpetual ex-

The enrolled militia will consist of all able

oodied persons between eighteen and forty-five

years of age, except those who have served in the

United States army or navy five years, the mem-

bers of the volunteer companies, and those legally

exempt. The assessors annually will prepare

lists of all liable to be enrolled and return the

before the first day of June to the County Clerks

to be recorded, and the record is to be regarded

rolled. Auditors must provide a column in all

tax forms for this enrollment, and county clerks

must transmit the numbers enrolled to the Adia

tant General before the first day of September

Clerks and assessors are allowed one cent each

for every name returned. Every county is a sep-

arate regimental district, and all existing militar

districts and offices are abolished. A colonel and

lieutenant colonel are to be elected at the first an-

nual election in the same manner and places wit

jutant General. Each regimental district will be

o each battalion, and a captain and three lieu-

tenants to each company. All officers are to be

commissioned, who are to hold at the pleasure of

the appointing power. The enrolled militia may

How many new companies will be raised in

Louisville under this plan? We ought to have a

regiment at least, whereas, at present, we have

and reorganization of the old Legion? Is that

ascendancy. Fernando Wood has left his duties as

An Indiana exchange says that Tom Hen-

Pope Pius IX. undoubtedly has the power

ization under the new bill.

chosen for six years, except the staff and non

subdivided into company and battalion districts

as a sufficient notification to all who are thus en

mption from these civic duties.

ions and requirements, but the number of their nuster roll or the age of members will not be abso-

other arms or munitions.

of duty, as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th instant, and published in the Congressional Globe on the succeeding day. The clauses are in the following words:

1st. Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose of investigating whether the President of the United States or any officer of the government has, by money, patronage, or other improper means, sought to influence the passage of any law appertaining to the rights of any State or Territory, and—

2d. Also to inquire into and investigate whether any officer or officers of the government have by combination or otherwise attempted to prevent or defeat the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book; or whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law or laws now upon the statute book; or whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any law

refused to compel the execution of any law

or refused to compel the execution of any law thereof.

I confine myself myself exclusively to these two branches of the resolution, because the portions of it which follow relate to alleged abuses in the postoffice, navy yards, public buildings, and other public works of the United States.

In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves and belong equally .to the Senate and House, as incident to their legislative duty and being necessary to enable them to discover and provide appropriate legislative remedies for any abuses which may be asserted.

Although the terms of the latter portion of the resolution are extremely vague and general, yet my sole purpose in adverting to them, at present, is to make the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and remedial clauses of this resolution.

The House of Kepresentatives possess no power

some purpose in adverting to them, at present, is to make the broad line of distinction between the accusatory and remedial clauses of this resolution. The House of Representatives possess no power under the constitution over the first or accusatory position of the resolutions, except as an impeaching body; whilst over the last, in common with the Senate, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted.

It is solely in reference to the first, or impeaching power, that I propose to make a few observations. Except in this single case, the constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no supremney whatever over the President. In all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the Government he is their equal. Indeed, he is the only direct representative on earth of the people of all and each of the sovereign States. To them, and to them alone is he responsible whilst acting in the sphere of his constitutional duty; and not, in any manner, to the House of Representatives. The people have thought proper to invest him with the needs thought is proposable; expressible, and discussed. ico and their authority therefor. Ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill relative to the assembling of a convention of commissioners from the United States and Paraguay to consider the claims of the Rhode Island Company, and to meet in Washington and sit three months, the expenses to be paid jointly by both governments. He asked for the present consideration of the bill. Laid over.

The bill to carry out the provisions of the 15th section of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, concluded February 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the commissioners to adjudicate private claims under the treaty, there being a special fund in the treaty for paying them. After debate it was laid over. not, in any manner, to the House of Representatives.
The people have thought proper to invest him with
he most honorable, responsible, and dignitied office
the the world, and the individual, however unworthy,
low holding this exalted position will take care, so
are as in him lies, that their rights and prerogatives
hall never be violated in his person, but shall pass
to his successor universitied by the adoption of the

shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass o his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a langerous precedent. He will defend them to the ast extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, some from what quarter it may, to abridge the con-titutional rights of the Executive and render him ubservient to any human power except themselves. The people have not confined the President to the exercise of the executive duties. They have also conferred on him a large measure of legislative dis-rection. No bill can become a law without his ap-proval, as representing the people of the United A number of private bills we. The House then adjourned.

conterred on him a large measure of legislative discretion. No bill can become a law without his approval, as representing the people of the United
States, unless it shall pass after his veto by a majority of two-thirds of both Houses. In his legislative
capacity he might, in common with the Senate and
House, institute an inquiry to ascertain any facts
which are to influence his judgment in approving or
vetoins any bill. This participating in the performance of legislative duties between co-ordinate branches of the government ought to inspire the conduct of
all of them in their relations towards each other with
mutual forbearance and respect. At least, each has
witnesses, and an amjority of the Committee
being retained as lawyers, grand and petit jurors,
witnesses, and the general expectation that the

and justice shall seem proper. This position was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Such has ever been deemed the appropriate committee to make a similar investigation. It is a standing committee, supposed to be appointed without reference to any especial case, and at all times is supposed to be composed of the most eminent lawyers in the House from the different portions of the Union, whose acquaintance with judicial proceedings, and whose habits of investigation qualify them particularly for the task. No tribunal, from their position and character, could, in the nature of things, be more impartial.

In the case of Judge Peck, the witnesses were selected by the committee itself with a view to ascertain the truth of the charges. They were crossexamined by him and everything was conducted in such a manner as to afford him no reasonable cause

President:

To the House of Representatives:

After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection, and after much and careful deliberation, I find myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty, as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal Government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House has that which cost Charles the Ist his head; viz: that the King can do no wrong. which cost Charles the 1st his head; viz: that the King can do no wrong.

Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, replied that the President does not deny the right of the House to impeach, but the right of Mr. Covode, his accuser, to sit on the case.

Mr. Sherman resumed—The President had no right to tell the House how they should proceed. He was willing to meet the issue.

Mr. Bocock defended the President's views. The honor and dignity of the House should extend to him as fair dealing as they would to the humblest individual.

Mr. Grow defended the Committee of the House.
Mr. Covode felt that Pennsylvania was the battleground, and wanted to follow up the subject and see
who the guilty narties are.

ground, and wanted to follow up the subject and see who the guilty parties are.

Mr. Curtis regarded the President's communication as without authority under the Constitution and an interference with the rights of the House.

Mr. Bocock made some remarks.
On motion of Mr. Sherman the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with power to report at any time.

Mr. Montgomery made an earnest Douglas speech. The House then adjourned. Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 30. Senate.:—The Chair hald before the Senate a mes-ge from the President, in reply to a resolution of quiry relative to the operation of the navy in Mex-o and their authority therefor. Ordered to be laid the table and printed.

The private calendar was taken up and bills upon

## THE WAR IN MADISON!

ber. Returns of all these drills are to be made to the county clerks by the commanders, under oath, showing who have attended them armed and equipped, as the law directs. All persons who county clerks by the commanders, under oath, showing who have attended them armed and equipped, as the law directs. All persons who

BY J. R. BARRICK.

The sky is tinged with deeper blue, The stars more brightly shine; Each flower blooms with a sweeter hue, All nature seems divine; And earth is like a floral isle, Afar from inland shore, Where beauty relians And time seems lost as on a sea, Where no wild wave will sprin Where no wild wave will spring:
Life's bark moves on a thing of light,
As with a magic oar,
While come the beautiful and bright, In dreams of Mollie Me The thoughts that bid my bosom swell, Emotions sweet that rise; The love that binds me with a spell, As if of Paradise: And memories of olden time, So very dear of yore, Come back again from boyhood's clime. In dreams of Mollie Moore.

New Orleans, March 31. A man, signing himself "Admiral in the Mexic us long. an irrepressible conflict" with Southern "capial" when the latter charges ten dollars a day for

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

a country ago. In truth, he has not been so fortumes, since, with a much stronger case than
Jackson half, his Protest is simply a respectable
instantian of that of his "Blastion predicences,
the same of the country is prepared for
the case promote at least plansible grounds for a
three protest of some sort; bar, even almost plansible
grounds are solid as well as plansible, promote from the
temperature of the country is prepared for
the case promote at least plansible grounds for a
three grounds are solid as well as plansible,
the grounds are solid as the country
to propose yet cannot compress the three to these great the
three to the prepare to the country is propose, we cannot compress the three to these great the
three promotes of any other purpose, we cannot compress the three to these great truth and the
purpose of landsion. If eight Planse chooses,
to consider the President's official conductary. This
is the view of paphaning it, the proceeding, we
suppose of landsion. If eight Planse chooses
to be agreement of the President's official conductary. This
is the view of paphaning it, the proceeding, we
suppose of landsion. If eight Planse chooses
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is the view of paphaning it, the proceeding, we
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to be agreement of the President's official conductary. This
is the view of paphaning it, the proceeding of the paphaning of the paphaning and the wind
the view of apphaning it, the proceeding of the paphaning of the paphaning and the control of the paphaning of the paper which the work of the paphaning of the paphaning of the paper which the paper and the control of the paphaning of the paper and the control of the paphaning of the paper and the control of the paphaning of the paper and the control of the paphaning of the paper and the paper and the control of the paphaning of the pa ndividual.

Mr. Covode said he made no charge, he merely
esired by his resolution to ascertain who used mone

Improve speaks of the individuals, and trank to recipite and attack the Neutrin's place of themselved and the Ports of the Seath of the

mode of his election not only does not authorize but distinctly precludes it. The members of he House to which Mr. Buchanan addresses this yal assumption are the only direct representand calls him; namely, the President of the United States. He is nothing more, nothing less. Before the President can be fitly called the direct epresentative of the American people, the mahinery of the Constitution, with its intricate hecks and balances, must all be swept away, and the simplicity of despotism reared in its stead. How long ere that will come to pass under the permanent sway of Locofocoism is in our opinion a mere question of time.

New York and Baltimore are earnest and zealous in their advocacy of Mr. Morrill's tariff bill. which has for "its object the substitution of specific for ad valerem duties. Pennsylvania has also made an important movement in the matter. so far as relates to iron, in which metal her interests are absolutely enormous, and by no means adequately protected. The convention of ironmasters, which was held last week at the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, afforded much valuable information, while the resolutions that were adopted are eminently calculated to make a strong impression upon the minds of members of Congress, who are bound by their duty, by a lill orders promptly.

DR. Grant'S CELEBRATED GRAPE VINES.—We call attention to Carter & Buchanan's advertisement of Quired such a pleasant celebrity amongst us, the fallacy of Ignoratio Eleuchi. We doubt exceedingly if our old friend Ben. Webb ever caught a billiorders promptly.

The Hon. James Monkoof.

White Hall. K tice to foster and protect the iron mines and manufactures of their country from a ruinous foreign competition. Why should American companies to the country form a ruinous foreign competition. Why should American companies to the country form a ruinous foreign competition. ommon patriotism, and by every feeling of jusailway companies purchase their bars from Engand when we have the material for making abundance that the product is really inexhaustiabundance time the product the work-ble? Why should we pay millions to the workriot will have it that he "writes as Mr. Cobb guides his hand." We shall see what we shall

nilar tenders of Cabinet appointment. s recommended Mr. R. M. T. Hunter All this, we need not say, is proclaimed of Gov Vise, in order to illustrate the Roman sobriety nd fortitude of his temper. And it does it exsitely. It just hits the Roman pitch. It del ately brings up Wise to Cæsar's own stature.

You all did see, that on the Lupercal, I thrice presented him a kingly crown, Which he did thrice refuse. Was tide yet Brutus says he was ambitious. It is generally conceded that Wise is political dead; yet the Enquirer thinks no doubt that ich reminiscences as those above are adapted to nt the hearts of the Virginia Democrats - in the coffin there with Cæsar.

Somebody says that mirth and jollity make ore warm friends to stick to you than any other then iremain Sir Yours sposition. This may be true, but we are sure that thout gravity old mother earth wouldn't stick

eratch out each other's eyes, we must consider it pity that somebody can't make them paws. Major J. N. Page died at Fort Smith, Ark, ont What Congressional speeches lack in frankness is made up in franking.

The New York Tribune objects to lending

the aid of the Federal Government to more than MR. BUCHANAN'S PROTEST.—The extraording the aid of the Federal Government to more than one railroad to the Pacific, and thinks that would muderstand to be the vindication of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the form of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the form of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the form of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the form of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the form of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to more than one railroad to the Pacific, and thinks that would be the windication of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of a complete of the writer to-day, denying the right of the writer to-day. answer all the projects of the country. Our domain west of the Mississippi river extends some the House of Representatives last Thursday, unlike the ordinary communications of His Excellency, is evidently not the production of his own hand. This we think is the first thing that strikes the reader familiar with Mr. Buchanan's style. The paper is probably the work of the Attorney General. Yet this has not saved it from serious errors of constitutional law and from some shocking violations of good taste. Mr. Buchanan has been scarcely more fortunate in his choice of a literary workman than General Jack was under similar circumstances a quarter of a century ago. In truth, he has not been so for tunate, since, with a much stronger case than the following extract from the notice to the following extract from the notice to which the shows of the Govode Committee, is the latest sensation, and has set everybody agog. It is pronounced the most extraction of the content of the recent affair at Berea. Mr. Clay, if we correctly appeal at the terms continental roads. We must at the terms continental roads. We must at the terms continental roads. We must at the probably the work of the Mississippi river extends some think it the first thing that strikes the reader familiar with Mr. Buchanan's style. The paper is probably the work of the Attorney General. Yet this has not saved it from serious errors of constitutional law and from some shocking violations of good taste. Mr. Paul, in Minnesota, to the extreme north-ward Carson Valley and Utah, and a third from some shocking violations of good taste. Mr. Buchanan has been scarcely more fortunate in his characteristic of the false impression of the Bereans the other day took place to disabuse the public mind of the false impression, which he thinks has been raised, that the resistance of the Bereans the other day took place to disabuse the public mind of the Raster's marks we have thought fit to make on Mr. Bachanan's there can darried to stone the false impression, which he thin one railroad to the Pacific, and thinks that would answer all the purposes of the country. Our dothe House of Representatives last Thursday, unlike the ordinary communications of His Excel.

TRASTED WITH THE POSITION ON THE CLAY.

TRASTED WITH THE POSITION ON THE CLAY.

TRASTED WITH THE POSITION OF HEARY CLAY.

not mistaken, at the spring elections. There are

on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder of the policy of the Government ought to be against Vicksburg on Monday. Both were at once recognized by Mrs. Warson, and Lewis was pointed out as the man to whom she had given the money. The Course who make the man to a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for gourself a name as imperishable as monuted marble. Consult no party in your choice haborately what nobody denies, but leaves commended conspicuous its rulers. These are the specific and the policy of the Government ought to be against its extension." The News, wittingly or unwittingly or unwittingly, misses the point altogether. It proves the dictates of that unerring judgment which as so long and so often more. Of these, rooms, per or government ought to be against its extension." The News, wittingly or unwittingly or unwittingly, misses the point altogether. It proves the dictates of that unerring judgment which as so long and so often demonster, and acquire for gourself a name as imperishable as mounted to the policy of the Government ought to be against its extension." The News, wittingly or unwittingly or unwittingly, misses the point altogether. It proves the flex to the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for gourself a name as imperishable as mounted to the policy of the Government ought to be against the policy and acquire for gourself a name as imperishable as mounted to the policy of the Government ought to be against the policy of the Government ought to be against the policy and the policy of the Government ought to be against the policy and the policy of the Government ought to be against the policy and the policy of the Government ought to be against the policy and the policy of the Government ought to be against the policy and the policy of the Government ought to be against the policy and the policy of the Government ought to be against the policy and the policy of the Government ought to be against t Castleman brothers were committed to await a requisition from the Governor of Louisiana.

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Castleman brothers were committed to await a requisition from the

Dr. GRANT'S CELEBRATED GRAPE VINES,-We Major Hiram Kelsy died at his residence,

from the Tenth District.

Respectfully M Hogarty foreman Stone Cutter of Clay Monument another of our differe In response to the Wew Orleans to London and Havre in Seven Days.

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860.

in Pennsylvania are attributed to the aid and comfort derived from the old Whigs. The corespondent must be either hoaxed or hoaxing, for that he would. This in a nutshell is the differ-Reading, the citadel of old Berks county, was ence between Mr. Bates's present position and the von, is President is exactly what the Constitution makes recently carried for the first time by the Opposi- position of Henry Clay. Mr. Clay held that the Ripley has are a position of strict impartiality or neutrality on the subject, referring, meanwhile, the control with the sincerity and freedom of the subject in the subje tion, and the Democratic majorities in Bedford and Lancaster were not unusually large, if we are no Whigs acting there with the Democratic party, but men like William B. Reed and Josiah Randall, who helped to kill the old party by their Willmot-Provisoism, and then left it for the more congenial company of Freesoil Democracy. The old Whig conservatives of the State are acting vigorously with the People's Party in the Opposition. Whig conservatives of the State are acting vigorously with the People's Party in the Opposition.

Arrest of the Alleged Murderes of Mr. Warson.—By the Vickburg papers of Tuesday we learn that two brothers living near Warrenton, named Lewis and David Castleman, were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder of Mr. But the David Castleman, were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder of Mr. But the David Castleman, were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder of Mr. But the David Castleman, were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder of Mr. But the David Castleman, were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder of Mr. But the David Castleman, were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder of Mr. But the David Castleman, were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder of Mr. But the David Castleman, were arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the murder of Mr. But the David Castleman are acting vigoration with which the News, as the quotation with the point, and immess, without any regard to party, you will go far to if not entirely endicate those feelings of the product of the point, virtue, capacity, and immess, without any regard to party, you will go far to if not entirely endicate those feelings of the product of the power marks shows conclusively. Mr. Bates, on the product, true, and immess, without any regard to party, you will go far to if not entirely endicate those feelings of the product of the power marks shows confused on the product of the form of the News, as the quotation with which the News and immess, without any regard to party, you will go far to if not entirely endicate those feelings of the product of the product

aggravated degree of that fallacy which has ac-

luckiest of his logical excursions. Elector for President and Vice President, in 1856, policy of Henry Clay respecting slavery in the my cause, and the the material for making learning in the very midst of us, and that too in such pundance that the product is really inexhausti
e? Why should we pay millions to the work
Editor of Louisville.

LETTER FROM MR. HOGARTY IN DEFENCE OF THE CAMPONIMENT.

Ky

Lexington March 28, 1860

Lexington March 28, 1860 Lexington March 28, 1860

There can certainly be no valid reason why so valuable a branch of industry should be neglected. The convention at the La Pierre supported the bill, and particular were Misinformed in Regard to the Contractor he is very more department. The convention at the La Pierre supported the bill, and particular were Misinformed in Regard to the Contractor he is very more department. The convention at the La Pierre supported the sign of Cincinnati to furnish the Statue for it Sir You were Misinformed in Regard to the Contractor he is very more department. The convention at the La Pierre supported the sign of Cincinnati to furnish the Statue for it Sir You were Misinformed in Regard to the Contractor he is very more department. The convention at the La Pierre supported the sign of Cincinnati to furnish the Statue for it Sir You were Misinformed in Regard to the Contractor he is very more department. industry should be neglected. The convention at the La Pierre supported the bill, and particularly commended the specific system of duties on iron, as suited to prevent the frauds and great fluctuations in the price of the article under the operation of ad valorem; and they considered also that it would enable the American manufacturer to compete fairly with the foreigner. But the main question is, Will Mr. Morrill's bill get through the Senate? It will get through the House by Republican and South American votes, in spite of the demagogical Democracy. We doubt its passage by the Senate, or if allowed by them to go through, we look for a veto at the other end of the Avenue, because Mr. Buchanan is an anti-tariff medium, and the Baltimore Prasitation of duties of the convention and the La Pierre supported the bill, and particularly to Cincinnati to furnish the Statue for it Sir You will find the up Mr James B Clavy Mantel Pieces as the Gentleman in formed You But iwill tell You Correctly and through the high-priests of Republicanism, but who were the high-priests of Repu considered no song.

party, thanks to a fate partial even in its rigor, was rescued from this ignominious end by the hand of destruction; but fout of its wreck sprang up a party blazoning the exact principles and up a party blazoning the exact principles and up a party blazoning from which Mr. Clay Kenucky, his native State, on the 3d day of the month, as published in a letter to the Centreville (Ind.) Equablican. The mob again threating him to leave the moets again on Friday, who would be supported to the Ser Certain parties here to have the Democratic National Certain parties here to have the Ser Certain parties here to have the Democratic National Certain parties here to have the Certain parties here to have the Democratic National Certain parties here to have the Certain parties and the Certain parties here to have the parties and the Certain parties here to have the democratic National Certain parties here to have party, happily, was not reduced to a miserable cern arose instantly on its ruins, and still desecrates its place. And the chiefs and advocates was got up and stories marshaling my forces ac-

> triot for an "extraordinary perversion" of his pothe charge of perversion into the teeth of the graceless slanderers of the immortal dead. The offence is cowardly, shameless, unpardonable.
>
> Mr. Bates must stand or fall on his own merits or demerits. And his friends might as well understand this first as last. Certainly he cannot be permitted to drag after him the unspotted e permitted to drag after him the unspotted was very careful not was very careful not the better less slough the old letter of of Black Republicanism. He can't be allowed to wrote on to now talked fasten about him the lotty and support ness, and of his old political leader as a life-bnoy to support for truth of the great Antifasten about him the lofty and shining character | Bore You Can him amidst the filthy billows of the great Anti-Slavery pit. Having plunged in deliberately, he

We publish in our columns this morning a

WHITE HALL, Ky., March 29, 1860.

and partisans of this concern are daily asserting to each other and proclaiming to the country that ously on the steadfast adherents of the policy of which they suce reproach the lifelong votaries of the deathless pa- broke down that t

!!! DEATH !!! To Every Form and Species of VERMIN. "Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Extermi-

nater. Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator. "Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

or for "Circular to Dealers" to

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street, New York

400 bbls Extra Family Flour in store and for TAIT, ANDERSON & CO., 48 Fourth st. | pretenses.

TUENDAY, APRIL 2, 1809.

TUENDAY, APRIL 2, 1809.

TUENDAY, APRIL 3, 180

The former marriage of the spectra and the spe the Democrat's article conveyed an imputation on the Board, which we know it did not intend, and therefore we pointed out the facts as above restated. This was not done to find fault, but to set our neighbor right.

> Gov. Packer of Pennsylvania closes his reto of the bill to appoint Police Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia with the following

rnor in the Keystone State against depriving the he municipal police; but in Kentucky here, it is ect partisans for the office of Commissioners, who shall be opposed to the principles of a major-

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM .- At the August election it will be the duty of the voters of the State, under a law passed by the late Legisla-vessel, whilst the Marques remained under the and expediency of imposing an additional tax of on school fund. To give effect to this addi-Auditor's report for the year 1857, shall vote in

ts favor. We have no doubt that the proposition A good deal is said about Col. Forney present position in the political field, but the fol-lowing from his Press in relation to the report of Public Printing, looks as if he was still an un

te an indictment against the Administration from nich it will never recover. They will form the sis of the Opposition war cry during the present ar; they will be hurled against General Foster, in

bill, approved by the people of Philadelphia, and with the express condition that the Commis-

Poison in Liquors.—There was a proposihemists as inspectors of all liquors, which was iciently protective, if properly enforced. Chapcalled genuine champagne, which upon analyzation proved to contain a quarter of an ounce of

sixteen samples of wines-Port, Sherry, and Magrape was southern acid, colored with elderberry difference with alum, sugar, and neutral spirits. The county, that the wheat in that county will not yield

ness been carried in New York that Dr. Cox has been requested to lecture there, giving the proses and results of his three years' experience, and we expect that his revelations will be start-

imprisonment in the Kentucky penitentiary, has just tion.
been sent to the Tennessee penitentiary for three

Havana for account of his Government (Miramon's

Spanish flag until delivered at her destination on the from the Columbus (Ga.) Sun of the 27th ult. The editor of the Sun attended a meeting held at Colum-

bus on last Saturday night and listened to addresse delivered by General Bickley and Major Castellanos

trol of party politics. In Kentucky the Demo-cratic policy is different; they provide a police law ordered Col. M. T. Johnson to proceed to raise a sufor Louisville, against the wishes of her people, ficient force of mounted rangers to scour the entire northern frontiers of Texas and carry the war among

Col. Johnson will take the field immediately, and although the grass is not high enough to sustain horses well, he will make a determined effort to get the Indians out of the country, track them up, and punish them.

Isaac Townsend, a retired merchant and one of the Governors of the Alms House, died yesterday. Evidence has been produced in the investerious case of the sloon Spray, that the cry of nurder was heard

The rebuilding of the Pemberton Mill at Lawrence has been contracted for. Mr. Caleb Crosby, of Lowell, is to do the brick work; and it is estimated that two million bricks will be used in the construction.

LAFAYETTE, April 2.

The election for township officers took place to day and the entire Republican ticket was elected, with the exception of a Justice of the Peace, by from 60 to 200 majority.

Washington, April 2.

The Constitutional Union committee to-night decided that the chairman should convene the entire National committee of 300 simultaneously with the convention to be held at Baltimore on the 9th of May, to ratify the nominations and take steps to further the organization for prosecuting the canvass.

XEW YORK, April 2.

The bank statement shows an increase in loans of \$774,726; increase in specie \$134,555; increase in circulation \$109,060; increase in deposits \$1,344,612.

COMMERCIAL.

Memphis, April 2. and has commenced rising.

Our quotations only apply to wholesale MEMPHIS, April 2.

At the municipal election to-day the Democrats were triumphant. Mr. Perle, Douglas delegate to Charleston, was elected trustee of the water works.

Almost the entire business portion of Jacksonstwere triumphant. Loss Charleston, was elected trustee of the water works.

Almost the entire business portion of Jacksonstwere triumphant. Loss Stocks at the second board were less firm Money and a fair business doing.

Stocks at the second board were less firm Money and a fair business doing.

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Stocks at the second board were less firm Money and as commenced range.

St. Louis, April 2. quote: Lugs \$2 25@3, inferior to common leaf \$2 50@\$5a medium leaf \$5 to \$6 50, good leaf \$6 50 to \$8, and selec-



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Also, at the same time and place, will be sold all the per-mal property belonging to the late firm of Rosch & Borg, it deposed of before the distribution of Rosch & Borg, the period of the control of the second of the earn, Single and Double Hand Lathes out Cast Fron learn, Single and Double Head Lathes (25 to 23 inches ing, and turns 14 feet; large Turning and Boring Lathes feet swing, and turn 30 feet; Euright Boring Lathes ompound Planing Machine and Large Planer, with all the Tools regulate for carrying on a first class machine (See, cash; from \$300 to \$1,000, 4 months; over \$1,000, 4 and nonths.

Leavenworth, Kansas, N. B. A credit of one and two years will be given to:

Sewing Machines.

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nporters of Guns and Fishing Tackle, Nurserymen & Florists

H.W. WILKES, JR., MANUFACTURER AND DEALER Factory Findings generally,

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Louisville, March 1, 1869.

Louisville, March 1, 1869.

JOS. H. PARDEE,
ALBERT WINER,
STEPHEN M. WIER.

Worcestershire Sauce. For the Cure of all Diseases of a Priva

FISHING TACKLE: FISHING TACKLE: JOSEPH GRIFFITH,

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ass and economy. Tiles must be being kept damp.—r dress of the Confessional.—A vory control of the Secret of the Confessional.—A vory control of the Secret of the Confessional.

tarmer that owns the minence now. The by was robbed at Leville Court. A Daniel Kenne-by rece.

will be again taken up in the House next Monday. It is the same as that introduced four years ago.

The counsel for the prisoner asked for an adjournment until tomorrow on account of the non-arrival of witnesses. The request was not granted. The argument of the case then commenced. The And after its conclusion the fugitive slave, Horner, and after its conclusion the fugitive slave, Horner, was remanded to his owner by Judge Cadwallader:

The delegation is unanimous for Douglas. Illinois Farmer. | was res

BUILDINGS AND FIXTURES FOR A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES. ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN. PORTLAND, March 27.

ACRECULTURALLY

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O all who are cultivatine soils that are underwith a stiff clay sub-soil dand of this class
is a great majority of Office farmers are inthe even if tile be substituted within six or ten
the even if tile be substituted within six or ten
the county, and if good this length of time,
three years, has been practically demonstrathis county, and if good this length of time,
to conjunctive or ten years to come! I
ell aware, that many wise heads tell you they
to last, and that friend Klippart, of the State
has told us that in Great Britain, Prussia,
to, etc., mole plows were used and abandoned 46
since, and have now given place to tile. Such
south this happens in Appliand the first half of June,
to, the county of the members of the third party
at the North, in May and the first half of June,
that mole drains will not last here. The counthat mole drains will not bast here. The countime?

The undersigned professing, however, their entire
willingness and earnest desire, in case their opinions
are supposed to be inconsistent with their duties under supposed to

by the court.

New YORE, March 26,
A large meeting of the members of the third party
was held this evening at the Cooper's Institute. The
great hall, capable of seating from two to four thousand people, was illed to overflowing. The meeting
was called to order by Wm. E. 10dge and addressed.

eir testimony to-day. Nancy Wilbur, of Charleston, testified this mo

EVANSVILLE, March 27. EVASVILLE, March 27.
The steamer Anglo Saxon, from Cincinnati for Arkansas river, took fire in the hold, scuttled and unk. Deck cargo saved. No lives lost. The boat s insured for \$8,000.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

ATCHISON, K. T., March 28.

FURTHER BY THE BOHEMIAN. PORTLAND, March 27, P. M

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

PORTLAND, March 27.

The steamer Bohemian left Liverpool simultaneously with the City of Washington, at noon of the lith inst; touched at Queenstown on the 15th, and arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, bringing 97 passengers and a full cargo. The R. M. steamer Arabia from New York arrived at Liverpool at 6:30 P. M. on the 12th. The steamship Prince Albert from New York on the 1st via St. Johns, N. F., arrived at Galway at 7 A. M., on the 18th. The Borussia from New York arrived at Southaupton on the forenoon of the same day. The Anglo Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 15th.

Great Britoin.—In the House of Lords on the 12th notice was received from the Commons that they had agreed to an address to the Crown on the subject of the commercial treaty with France; whereupon Lord Thornton gave notice that he would move for a similar address from the House of Lords on the 15th. In the Commons on the 12th, Lord John Russell stated in reply to inquiries that a great deal of correspondence has taken place with Naples relative to the constitutional reforms recommended by England and France, and in a few days he hoped to lay it on the table.

A general discussion then took place on the Savoy question, in the course of which Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell deprecated the continued recurrence of these irritating debates, and urged the opposition, if they objected to the course of the Government, to beldly move a vote of censure, when ministers would be fully prepared to defend their course.

Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the paper duty. Sir W. Miles moved an amendment that as the repeal of the duty on paper will necessitate the addition of one penny on the bound to the income tax, it is the opinion of the House that such repeal, under such circumstance of the union with Sardinia or annexation to the income tax, it is the opinion of the House that such repeal, under such care and the care and the care and the care and the care an

It is said that the Forte had concluded a loan of fifteen million frames.

India and China.—A telegraph announces that Mr. Winson, the chancellor of the India Exchenger, I had made his financial statement on the 18th of Feb. The deficit is about £29,000,000. He proposes a trade license of from 2 to 20 shillings yearly; a tax u upon incomes of from 2240 to £600 at 2 per cent, and above that, of 4 per cent with no exemption, and also large duties upon tobacco. The tariff is to be modified. There are to be no loans.

Telegraphic advices from China are to the 20th of annuary and report the exchanges without alteration. Imports in good demand. Teas quiet and in small supply.

Fall not to send and obtain this book.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

MARRIED,

scarlet fever, March 25th, JANE KATHABINE, dau W. and Elmirah E. Sherrill, aged 13 years

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LAST and BEST, BEAUTIFUL ONE Elegant Vignette.

Miss Ella Caldwell. MUSIC BY Fred. Buckley. BY fALL ODDS THIS IS THE BEST EFFORT Of the taleuted composer, to words written expressly for

WM. McCARRELL, Publisher,

XXXVITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Spalding's Prepared Gluel Walnesday's Proceedings.

Washington, March 28.

Senate.—The joint resolution making Macon, Ga.,
s port of entry was passed.

Mr. King presented the memorial of citizens of Genessee, in New York, in favor of the passage of the House homestead bill.

Mr. Doolittle presented a petition in favor of a uniform bankrupt law. Spalding's Prepared Glue! Spalding's Prepared Glue! SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY!

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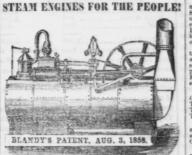
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